MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL

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The Maryland Token and Medal Society to help stimulate and maintain interest in the collecting of medals, tokens and other related Exonumia from the State of Maryland and other areas produce THE MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL. It is strictly a non-profit organization. The Journal is published quarterly: *Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.*

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WE NEED NEW MEMBERS FOR OUR CLUB

******//****//****//****//******

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NEXT MEETING: MARCH 16TH, 2013

Whitman Coin & Collectibles Expo.
Baltimore Convention Center
(Check desk for Room number)

June 2,2013. BANC Show, Cromwell Bridge, Holiday Inn, Towson, MD.

JUNE 22ND,2013 WHITMAN COIN EXPO. BALTIMORE CONVENTION CENTER

SEPT. 22ND, 2013 BANC SHOW, CROMWELL BRIDGE HOLIDAY INN, TOWSON, MD.

OCTOBER 5TH, 2013 SWAP MEET, GRACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, NORTHERN PARKWAY & CHARLES STREET, BALTIOMORE, MD.

November 9th, 2013....Whitman Coin Expo, Baltimore Convention Center...*
***check registration desk for MD TAMS Meeting room number**

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

MARYLAND TAMS ELECTION - 2013

It is that time again when the Maryland Token and Medal Society has its election of Officers and Directors. Below you will find our current slate of candidates who are running for office. The election will be held at the 2013 Annual Meeting at the Whitman Coin Show on 22 June 2013. According to our rules and by-laws, the list of candidates must be made known and published prior to the election. This satisfies that requirement. There is still time to add names to this candidate list right up to the day of the election. If anyone wants to throw their name in the hat, please feel free to do so by contacting the President or another Officer. The current candidate list is as follows:

PRESIDENT: Edward L. Craig

VICE-PRESIDENT: Joseph Burford

TREASURER: William I. Stratemeyer

SECRETARY: Paul Belschner

DIRECTORS: Bernie Bodt and Millard Hajek

It should be noted that our very long-serving Secretary, James Boswell is stepping down as he informed us earlier. Jim has been an outstanding Officer for the Maryland Token and Medal Society for many years. His reliable service and dedicated efforts have made us a stronger organization. Please take the time to say thank you to Jim. I also want to thank Paul for stepping up to volunteer to be our new Secretary. Please give him your support.

CECIL CALVERT MEDAL, XF
1643-44
MARYLAND MAP MEDAL
THE FIRST INDIAN PEACE MEDAL
BETTS-35

Courtesy of Heritage Auctions
Millard Hajek

This medal appeared in the Heritage Auctions Platinum Night & Signature Auctions at the 2013 Florida United Numismatists (FUN) Convention in Orlando .Price realized was $176,250. The article below is a great narrative on the history of early Maryland.

BETTS-35, 1643-1644 Cecil Calvert Maryland Map Medal. Extremely Fine. Used as an Indian Peace Medal with the Susquehannock Indians. Silver oval, 35.2 x 32.4 mm, 240.1 grains. By Thomas Simon.

OBV. Armored bust left of Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore with tiny engraver's signature "S" below. Latin legend + *CAECILIUS:BALTEMOREVS*, + *C Wyllys Betts noted, The rosette after the cross on the obverse of 35 is a mint-mark." A similar rosette was used on coins of King Charles l from 1643-1645 at the Mints of Oxford, Shrewsbury and Worcester.

REV. Relief map of Maryland and adjoining Virginia (north is to the viewer's left). This map virtually identical to one drawn up by Captain John Smith in 1612 and to the 1632 Maryland map by Jerome Hawley and John Lewger (Secretary of the Province of Maryland). A shield bearing the Calvert family Arms crowned with an earl's coronet appears between the Chesapeake and Potomac, just above the site of the colonial capital, Saint Mary's. Stretching across Maryland is the Latin *TERRA MARIAE,* Land of Mary, the name honoring Queen Henrietta Maria, Catholic spouse of King Charles 1, born a princess of France. At the left over Virginia is a blazing sun shining upon Maryland. A tiny inscription that may be *VIRGINIAE* appears above the sun at right; to the lower left on the banks of the Potomac Simon has again placed his "S" mark. The surrounding Latin legend states + *VT: SOL: LVCEBIS AMERICAE,.,* As the Sun shall you illuminate America.

Betts called this the Maryland Settled Medal but offered no theory for its possible use. The Ford Collection cataloger in 2006 dated it to the 1650's. More of its actual history was unveiled when this medal last appeared at auction in 2009. There was described as the first known Indian Peace Medal, dating from 1676 or possibly even earlier, 1644. If the obverse rosette were indeed a mintmark, it would date the medal to 1643-1645, matching the history recorded in the Archives of Maryland.

George Calvert, first Lord of Baltimore, died just before the granting of a royal charter for Maryland on June 20, 1632. The first Proprietor was therefore his son Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore who was to enjoy far-reaching powers including that of coinage. While Catholicism was subject to severe legal penalties in England, Maryland was to be a refuge for persecuted Catholics., the first band arriving on the ships Ark and Dove on St. Clement's Island, March 26, 1634. The Proprietor enjoyed peace with neighboring Protestant settlers of Virginia and with the Indians, both Powhatan on the south bank of the Potomac and the mighty Susquehannock to the north. The Susquehannok became famous for their great stature and power.

John Smith noting in 1608 "Such great well-proportioned men are seldom seene to the English yea and to their neighbors, yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, with much adoe restrained from adoring us as Gods." Smith described their Chief or Werowanee as being nearly seven feet tall and included a drawing of him on his Virginia map. "The picture of the greatest of them is signified in the mappe. The calfe of whose leg was three quarters of a yard about, and the rest of his limbes so answerable to that proportion that seemed the godliest man we ever beheld."

Maryland adopted a prudent policy of avoiding all-out war with the SusQuehannock, who were believed to subject captives to lingering torture and cannibalization. By June 18, 1644 all warlike expeditions against the mighty tribe had failed and Provincial Secretary John Lewger instructed the experienced Indian negotiator Captain Henry Fleete to pursue peace with this caution, "If you shall not think best to treate (treaty) or truce with them you are to vse all law full & discreet eanes (means) you can to pillage, or take them, of if shall seeme best to kill them..." Fleete had negotiated the purchase of the land on which Saint Mary's now stood. His non-violent 1644 agreement was effectively sealed by the presentation of two instruments of peace, a written "passport" for safe passage signed by Provincial Governor Giles Brent and an accompanying "Maryland Medal" suspended from a black and yellow ribbon., the Calvert-Maryland colors. The agreement stipulated that".... The Indian bearer or bearers hereto of the sesquisahanow nation, not exceeding 3 in number, safe & free passage too & fro through my provinee without any harme ot molestation of any of the English." This agreement was referred to in the more formal peace treaty of July 5, 1652, whieh clearly referred back to the medal and passport of 1644, including the requirement that Indians passing through must earry the medal., "the Indians shall come by Water and not by land, that there shall not be above eight or ten at the most at one tyme. And that they bring with them the token given by the English for that purpose, by which they may be knowne and entertained."

However, the great years of the Susquehannock were not past as smallpox and other European diseases decimated them and the aggressive northern the Iroquois attacked them and nearby English settlements, deeds now blamed on the weakened Susquehannock. On June 16, 1674 Maryland formerly declared war on the weakened former ally, joined by their hereditary Mattawoman enemies. A Maryland foree led by Major Thomas Truman (reportedly an ancestor of Harry S. Truman) and a Virginia force under Colonel John Washington (great-grandfather of George Washington) with its Indian allies besieged the Susquehannock fort.

On the evening of Sept. 25, 1675, a delegation of Susquehannock Chiefs emerged from the fort to answer the Virginians' charges and prove their longstanding alliance and friendship with the English. They presented the original 1644 passport and Calvert Medal, complete with its original black-yellow ribbon as a pledge of peace given and left with them by the former Governor as a token of amity and friendship as long as the sun and moon shall last." The delegation returned to the fort.

The next day five Chiefs prepared to resume discussion, unaware that Major Truman had determined to implement a final solution to the perceived Susquehannock problem. The bodies of slain Virginia settlers had been brought into camp and without warning the Virginians fell on the Chiefs, killing five with their own tomahawks. The fort held out another six weeks before the Susquehannock escaped and ravaged the colony in their flight. Major Truman was tried and condemned to death by the upper and lower Houses of the Maryland legislature for exceeding his authority and not conferring with his colony's governor before murdering the chiefs. He escaped execution and gained pardon in June 1676.

Two days later this historic "Peace Medal" now presented to Maquata, King of the Mattawoman. The medal is finally described in the Archives of Maryland, "hereupon as a mark of his Lordships kindness and a pledge of friendship, his said Lordship gave onto the King of Mattawoman a medal, with the effigies of his Right Honorable Cecilius, His Lordship's father lately deceased on the one side, and a map of Maryland on the other side with a black and yellow ribbon." In the event, the Mattawoman died out before the decimated Susquehannock but the "medal of destiny" survived both tribes.

Today, only three examples of this medal are known; the present example, one in the British Museum without loop and one in Maryland Historical Society (this last a different variety and size, without the rosette mint mark). The medal offered here is the only specimen retaining its attached hanger or loop and is almost certainly the piece that spent more than 30 years in the hands of the powerful Susquehannocks, who could have easily overrun the new and under-populated colony of Maryland but for the pledge of peace represented by this historic piece of silver.

Reseacher Tony Lopez has written, " To consider this incredible medal as simply an historic medal, or even an Indian Peace Medal – and it was the first Indian Peace medal created specifically for use with the Indians – is to underestimate the importance and significance of what this magnificent item actually is – something more than a medal. In one way of thinking, this medal is an amulet – a talisman – passed through time carrying with it promises of friendship and peace, as well as a history of betrayal and murder. The legacy of this medal and its broken trust would be repeat throughout the history with the native peoples for centuries to follow."

From The John Adams Collection.

In the MD. TAMS JOURNAL # Volume 34 No. 4 on page 9, it was reported that John Chalmers coined the first silver coins in U.S. history in 1683. The actual year was 1783.

The Importance of Maps to Research

By Russ Sears

There are many resources used in historical research. As the Internet brings more and more information to us, our resources greatly increase. But even with all of the information we can find on the Internet, some things are just not there....yet.

Antique maps provide a new perspective on the Baltimore of the past. Looking at old maps, we find that the size of Baltimore is very different than it was, say in the 1800's which was an expansion of the original 60 acre Baltimore Town of 1730. As we go to directories to find listings for a person or company which used tokens, the address is listed next to the name.

Some addresses will show the location as, for example Dugan's Wharf. Unless the location of such a place is listed in the directory, we are at a loss as to where the wharf was. Equally interesting is when the address is a street like North Street (not North Avenue) or Wilkes Street. North Street is now known as Guilford Avenue while Wilkes Street is now Eastern Avenue.

The book, Baltimore Street Name Changes 1730-2000 by Thomas P. Bocek is most helpful when searching for old names and current names. When translating business addresses prior to the renumbering of all of Baltimore City in 1886, the 1887 Baltimore City Directory lists by street, the old and new addresses.

We should not overlook maps as a source of information to us. With a period map, we can see where in relationship to other streets, the business we are researching was located. The map is another tool.

While most of our token research involves Baltimore City, the Hopkins Atlas maps of the 1870's open new avenues for us. These maps were printed for Baltimore City, Baltimore County and other areas around the country. Hopkins Atlas maps consist of many pages, focusing on distinct areas of the city or county. They are not small and often include the business name or the person who owned the property. It is fascinating to look at one of these atlas pages and see who and what resided in the area so many years ago.

While the atlas maps are too large and too heavy to haul down to the Convention Center, my 1848 map of Baltimore City fits on an 8 1/2 by 11 inch page. If you would like me to bring a copy of that map for you to the next Maryland TAMS meeting, drop me a note at RussSears11@gmail.com and I will do that. No cost to you, but I need to know how many to print.

CANNERS, GEORGE L. SMITH & JAMES T. SMITH

by Bernie Bodt R-282

In 1900 two brothers, George L. Smith and James T. Smith, opened a cannery in Benson, Harford County, Maryland. Since their factory was located approximately mid-way between Benson and Fallston, they listed their address at either post office. The products canned included beans, corn, and tomatoes. In 1907 James T. Smith left the Benson area and began canning in Fawn Grove, York County, Pennsylvania. The last year of operation by James T. Smith was approximately 1962. During the years of his operation he maintained an office in Bel Air, MD, thus tokens exist with the Bel Air address. George L. Smith is reported to have operated at the Benson/Fallston location through 1952.

During a tour of Eden Mill in 2007 the writer noticed a number of can labels had been glued to a door to fill the gap on the inside of the door, presumably to block winter drafts. The brand name on one of the labels was "Blue Bird" with the packer being The Smith Packing Company from Fallston, MD. With the approval and assistance of Roland Beckman, Mill Museum Curator, the fragments of the labels were carefully removed using steam and pallet knives. After drying the pieces were assembled into a mosaic, which is shown below.

Finding this label prompted this writer to investigate the history of Eden Mill and the relationship with the Smith Brothers. In 1805 Elijah Stansbury built Eden Mill, a gristmill in northern Harford County on Deer Creek. Throughout its years in operation it suffered numerous disasters from flood and fire, but it was always quickly rebuilt and put back into operation. During the 1920s water driven generators were placed in the mill to supply electric power to the towns of Fawn Grove and New Park, PA. James T. Smith owned the mill through 1927 at which time power ceased to be generated. In 1965 the Harford County Government purchased the property to preserve the historical contents and for use as a nature center. It continues to be as a museum and educational nature center.

While James T. Smith owned gristmill, he continued to can in Fawn Grove, PA. Below is a copy of his label for Fawn Grove Brand tomatoes.

Tokens known to exist for both of the Smith Brothers are:

George L. Smith

G. L. S.
(blank)
brass, octagonal, 19mm, reeded edge

G. L. S. / $5.00
(blank)
brass, octagonal, 29mm, reeded edge

James T. Smith

J. T. SMITH, / W.
(blank)
brass, 19mm, reeded edge

J. T. S. / 4 (incuse)
(blank)
brass, 21mm

J. T. S. / 4 X overstrike on large 5 (incuse)
(blank)
brass, octagonal, 26mm

J. T. SMITH / BEL AIR, / MD. (incuse)
4 (small)
brass, 21mm

J. T. SMITH / BEL AIR, / MD. (incuse)
4 (large)
brass, 21mm

J. T. SMITH / BEL AIR, / MD. (incuse)
4 (small)
brass, octagonal,19mm

J. T. S. / 5 (incuse)
(blank)
brass, 21mm

J. T. S. / 1.00 (incuse)
(blank)
brass, clover, 28mm

J. T. S. / 5.00 (incuse)
(blank)
brass, octagonal, 29mm, large dot edge

J. T. S. / 10.00 (incuse)
(blank)
brass, 35mm, roped edge

J. T. S. / FAWN GROVE, / PA.
(blank)
brass, 22mm, reeded edge

References:

Mills: Grist, Saw, Bone Flint, Fulling & More
Jack L. Shagena, Jr.
Henry C. Peden, Jr.
John W. McGrain
February 2009

Yesteryears In Southern York County
Stewartstown Area Historical Society
2007

HISTORICAL COMMENTS
BY GEORGE CHEVALLIER

Canning house tokens of H. B. Kennerly & Son
NANTICOKE, MARYLAND

These tokens were used to pay the workers in the canneries years ago. They began using tokens for payment in the 1860's and continued up into the 1950's. These particular tokens were used beginning in 1941, which was after the government banned the use of tokens due to the unsanitary conditions caused by using them. The last year they were legal to use was 1937 or 1938. Many canners said they stopped using them because in the 1940's, the going rate for skinning a bucket of tomatoes (16 quarts) was five cents and they could just use nickels and not have the expense of buying tokens. The value of each token to the worker was either three or four cents prior to this. This pay rate lasted from the 1890's up to about 1940. However, H. B. Kennerly, Jr. told me that he recalled they paid $.20 for each token. When I told him that seemed like a large amount since a good skinner could skin 100 buckets in a day and that $20.00 was a lot of money in 1941, he said that very few people could hit the 100 bucket mark. He also indicated that their bucket held four times what a regular 16 quart bucket held. This would make it five cents for a regular 16 quart bucket, the going rate at the time. This would also make for a very heavy bucket.

One token was issued for every 16 quart bucket of tomatoes the worker skinned up into the 1940's. Mr. Kennerly himself told me they paid $.16 for each token. The tomatoes were first subjected to a "lye bath", which loosened the skin and made removing the core with a "coring knife" easier. Many workers were employed by more than one cannery, working at one in the morning and going to another in the afternoon. They could generally skin about one hundred buckets a day. This was good money for the time, but they earned every penny of it. The tokens were turned in for cash from the canner at the end of the week. Many times the canner had a small general store in the area and would take the tokens as payment. Sometimes other stores in the area would accept a canner's tokens for payment.

Even though the Kennerlys made a name for themselves later in the oyster business, these tokens were never used for that purpose. Many are sold today as "oyster shucking tokens", but they were never used for that purpose. These are tomato tokens. Generally, oyster tokens command a higher price than tomato tokens because there were fewer oyster houses.

These are a very common token and if anyone wants one, I will gladly give them one. I obtained every one Mr. Kennerly had (about 4,000). There were four distinct strikings of the Kennerly tokens. They were one with a small "1", a large "1", a skinny "1" and the small "1" variety with a hole in it.

C&P TELCO DIME TOKEN NICKEL 18MM SAME OBVERSE AND REVERSE MADE BY SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO. WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

As a C&P Telco/Verizon retiree I had seen a few of these tokens in the early 1970's while working in Montgomery County. I knew that they were associated with coin telephones but didn't know in what manner. Our division had no contact with the coin telephone group. Google supplied very little information, only identifying the manufacturer. Being a member of CWA local 2108 Retirees' Club I brought the token to our last meeting in hopes that someone would recognize it. SUCCESS- Joe Cooke our vice-president had actually used it. His story is as follows.

Joe began his career with C&P Telephone DC in the mid 1960's as a coin collector in the coin telephone division. His job was to empty the coin boxes in coin telephones. In this time frame coin telephones were a major revenue source for C&P. A telephone in a high usage area such as an airport or bus station would be scheduled twice a day for coin collection. The DC group covered Prince George, Montgomery Counties and Northern Virginia. The coin telephone division in Baltimore was located on Sisson St. and covered the city and surrounding counties.

A collector had a routine to follow and this is where the tokens came in. After the coins were collected and the telephone restored the collector would make a test call to insure that the telephone was back in service. He was not allowed to use money collected from the coin box, the token was used for this function. The tokens were supplied by his supervisor. All four C&P Telephone Companies (MD,VA,WVA and DC) used the tokens.

Joe also mentioned something that would be of interest to us. There were a few five cent test tokens lying around in his shop which were used in the same manner when telephone calls were a nickel. Unfortunately he doesn't remember the design on these. When the price of a telephone call went to 25 cents the dime tokens were collected and destroyed by C&P. This is why we very seldom find one.

Paul E. Belschner R-394

HISTORICAL COMMENTS BY GEORGE CHEVALLIER

A NEW CANNING HOUSE TOKEN SURFACES

I have collected canning house tokens for many years and the thrill of putting a new token in my collection never lessens. The tokens were used from the 1860's to about 1950, with tokens from the Eastern Shore starting to show up around 1875. They were used to pay the workers in the canneries and oysters houses for manual labor and were redeemed for cash either at the end of the day or week. Before the child labor laws, children might work all summer, saving their tokens to cash in for their back-to-school clothes (usually shoes – the clothes were hand made at home). Tokens have also been found that were used to pay the pickers in the fields.

Throughout the years of token collecting, I have acquired many tokens through various means. Swapping with fellow collectors has been the most rewarding. In the old days, doubles were the bounty of any other collector that didn't have them as long as they had doubles that you could freely select from. The long-gone early collectors that swapped this way are only a memory now that everything has a price attached to it. I still give away my doubles to new collectors that show signs of being in the hobby for the love of it rather than any monetary gain. By doing this, I have cultivated some new collectors here on the Shore, and made some new friends.

As a local historian, the knowledge of tokens is a nice addition to the knowledge found in the local history books. This brings me to tell of the latest token to surface. A local dealer called to tell me of three tokens he bought from a man and wanted to know what they were. They were thick red fiber, 24 mm, and had only the initials WFM incused on them. There weren't any periods after the initials. The main clue he had was from the man he bought them from. The man said they had belonged to his mother. She worked in the office of the W. F. Messick Ice Co. in Salisbury. There is a W. F. Messick & Bro., Allen, MD, listed in R. Lee Burton's book, Canneries of the Eastern Shore. It is Wicomico No. 57 and was in business at least from 1919-1922. Further research in Ed Kee's book, Saving Our Harvest, revealed that W. F. Messick & Bro. is listed in the 1919 Canners Directory. The important piece of research that came out of Ed Kee's book was the fact that the Messick cannery's office was in Salisbury, the place of the W. F. Messick Ice Co. I imagine that W. F. Messick kept the books for the cannery at his ice company office in Salisbury.

So, with some solid research to back up my claim that the WFM token is from the Messick cannery in Allen, MD, I have added a new token to my Wicomico County collection.

This is a token that would have been a Maverick at a flea market if the information had not been available to go along with it. As it is, a good token with good attribution has been added to the list of known tokens. As I've always said about token collecting – a good hobby is one that you spend more time than money in accumulating your collection.

Baltimore Exonumia Quiz #1

By Russ Sears

1. What merchant who issued tokens during the Hard Times period became the Civil War Mayor of Baltimore?

2. For what purpose did the Lexington Market issue tokens in the 1950's?

3. In 1916, a merchant submarine visited Baltimore. Name the sub and its country of origin.

4. What president of Bethlehem Steel was entertained in Baltimore in 1916? A rare medal was given to a very limited number of attendees.

5. What railroad hosted the Fair of the Iron Horse? In what year? In what Baltimore neighborhood?

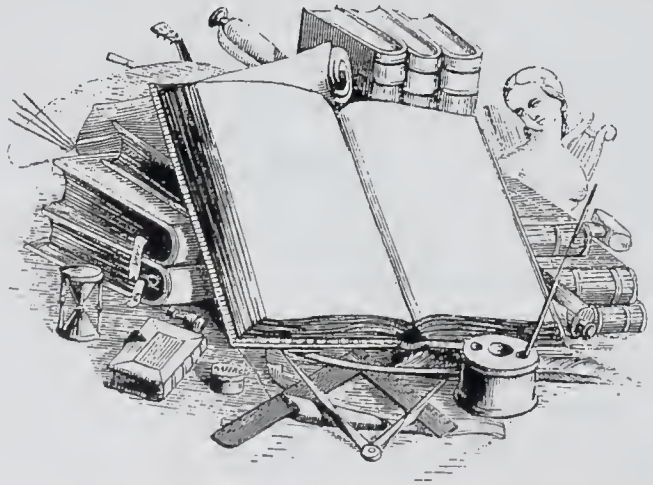
6. What founding president of the Johns Hopkins University was honored on a plaque thought to be unique when Vernon Taylor wrote the book on the works of the Schulers?

7. During the late 1800's, the largest industries in Baltimore were the apparel and one which used a lot of tokens. Which industry was it?

8. An encased cent was made by the B&O Railroad and given out at their exhibit in 1933. In what city was this world's fair?

9. Some omnibus tokens portray the omnibus which is pulled by how many horses?

10. The 1912 elongated coin issued in Baltimore commemorated what event held at the Fifth Regiment Armory?



Answers to Baltimore Exonumia Quiz #1

1. John L. Chapman issued soda tokens in the 1830's. He was later elected mayor after George William Brown, mayor at the beginning of the Civil War, was put in jail for supposed Southern sympathies.

2. Tokens were used by the Lexington Market Parking Garage. They were given to customers of the stalls and helped the market compete with suburban supermarkets.

3. The submarine Deutschland, under the command of Captain Paul Koenig, carried cargo from its home port in Germany. Deutschland is German for Germany.

4. Charles Schwab was wined and dined by the mayor and many citizens of Baltimore as he was preparing to purchase Maryland Steel. This was when Maryland Steel became Bethlehem Steel. Although the steel plant was at Sparrows Point in Baltimore County, the city participated in many such events when it would provide employment to Baltimore City residents.

5. The Fair of the Iron Horse celebrated the 100th anniversary, Centenary, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1927 (1827-1927). It was held at Halethorpe, Baltimore County. Over a million visitors viewed parades, railroad engines from as far away as England, Indians from the Dakotas and actors dress in various periods of history. There are numerous souvenirs from the fair including a great medal designed by Hans Schuler.

6. Daniel Coit Gilman was portrayed on a plaque. Nothing is known about its issue or who issued it. While Taylor thought it to be unique, we have seen two or three additional pieces.

7. The oyster and fruit (plus vegetables) packing industry was huge in Baltimore. Packing oysters in the cool/cold time of the year was complimented with fruits and vegetables in the other times of the year. Oysters came out of the Chesapeake Bay while fruits and vegetables came from many farms in the central and eastern areas of Maryland.

8. The Century of Progress, Chicago World's Fair, of 1933-34 produced many numismatic souvenirs when held in Chicago, Illinois.

9. The Baltimore omnibus lines were used as public transportation from the 1830's until the late 1850's/early 1860's when street railways began in the city. Two horses pulled the omnibus.

10. The event was the Democratic National Convention. The candidate selected was Woodrow Wilson who received his PhD from Johns Hopkins University in 1886. His other Baltimore connection was that his daughter Jessie attended Goucher College.

Bill's Lighthouse Inn

By Richard Kaminski

A token with a Tune, and an ending with a bargain special!

"While strolling through the park one day" – Actually, I was strolling through the Cross Street Market. The Cross Street Market is one of the Baltimore City Markets in various districts of the "Monumental City".

"In the Merry Month of May"...{Actually in the merry month of October}
When suddenly to my surprise; when my roving eyes encountered a wooden token laying right in the center of the rug mat by the east entrance to the Cross Street Market.
The token was from "Bill's Lighthouse Inn" and indicated it was good for one beer. The printing on the token was in green ink. It had the address of 1741 Light Street printed on its surface which located the Inn about seven blocks south of the market.

Upon investigation it was found that Bill's Lighthouse Inn no longer exists. However I did learn it was operated by Bill and Adele Wedemeyer for several years and sponsored a slow pitch softball team which won the state championship. The establishment displayed all the team trophy accomplishments. There was a small dance floor, a Karoake system and a Keno setup. The ball team, their fans and the neighbors gathered nightly to provide the good times and the income for the Inn. After Bill passed, Adele ran the Inn until selling the establishment license to a new owner. (2011?)

The building, located at the corner of East Barney and Light Street has been renovated by the new owners and has been renamed "Home Slyce Pizza Bar" and maintains both Eat In and Carry Out accommodations. The menu is extensive including appetizers, salads, sandwiches, premium and built-up pizzas, wine and beer, calzones and a desert assortment. One interesting feature is the $5.00 sandwich special which is offered for limited hours on Thursday afternoons with handcut fries and yummy, yummy sauce. Home Slyce also operates another facility at 336 N. Charles Street in Mt. Vernon. Call the establishment to check out their offer at 443-501-4000 and take the opportunity to indulge in the Thursday Special options.

In the years to come much more could be written about the markets, Bill's Lighthouse Inn and Home Slyce based on the new zoning codes being enacted entitled "TransForm Baltimore". Thus to end on a high note, the saga is like Franz Shubert's "Unfinished Symphony"!

Bill's Lighthouse Inn Token

Wooden Token
(green ink both sides)
"Good For One Bottle Beer"
"Beer" (in center)
1741 Light Street
410-659-1635

MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME (Print): _____ Membership Number: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Birth Date: _____ Occupation: _____

e-mail address: _____

My collecting interests are: _____

Other Numismatic Affiliations: _____

I hereby apply for membership in the **MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.**, subject to its Constitution and Bylaws. Applicants under 16 years of age must have Parent/Guardian signature.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Parent/Guardian Signature: _____ Date: _____

( ) Yes, you may publish my name, address and e-mail address in the *MD TAMS JOURNAL* Membership Roster.

( ) No, publish my name only in the *MD TAMS JOURNAL* Membership Roster.

Recommended by: _____ MD TAMS #: _____

A $10.00 fee must accompany this application for full current year dues. Members who join after *OCT. 1st* should enclose $5.00 for membership thru *MARCH 31st*. April begins a NEW dues year.

Mail to: **MD TAMS MEMBERSHIP, P. O. BOX 644, GAMBRILLS, MD 21054-0644**

Moving?
Mail to:

MD TAMS Membership
P. O. Box 644
Gambrills, MD 21054-0644

NEW ADDRESS: Effective Date: _____

NAME: _____ MD TAMS #: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____

MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. – CLASSIFIED AD FORM

MAIL TO: **MD TAMS JOURNAL EDITOR OR email to: stonedeyhle@verizon.net**
Wallace Stone-2661 Greenbriar Lane
Annapolis, MD. 21401

Paul Fink's EXONUMIA for sale by daughter Jennifer, Contact her at www.bonanza.com/booth/ Jennifer_paule.**********

WANTED-Anne Arundel County farmers pickers checks. A. A Co. Historical Society is trying to find Missing checks for their collection. Reasonable prices paid. Contact; FRANK CALVERT 410-437-6049 Or fpcalvert@aol.com. 311 Eagle Hill Road, Pasadena , MD 21122 **********

WANTED- Masonic R.A.M. Chapter "pennies", price and describe in first letter/ J.M. Boswell , P.O. Box 428, Gambrills, MD 21054-0428 **********

WANTED Postcards or pictures of food canneries in Delaware, Maryland,Pennsylvania, Joe Secrist, P.O Box 152,Cordova, MD. 21625, email: navypointmd@yahoo.com phone, 410-822—7242 **********

WANTED...Round CARDBOARD tokens, any state.....contact. W.W. Stone. stonedeyhle@verizon.net Paying fair prices! **********

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Moving?
Mail to:
MD TAMS Membership

NEW ADDRESS: Effective Date: _____

NAME: _____ MD TAMS #: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

ZIP: _____

MARYLAND TOKEN and MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. – CLASSIFIED AD FORM

MAIL TO: **MD TAMS JOURNAL EDITOR. Wallace Stone, 2661 Greenbriar Lane, Annapoluis, MD. 21401**

OR email to: stonedeyhle@verizon.net

Please accept the following classified ad of 25 words or less for publication in the next issue of the Journal. I understand that the deadlines are:

Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15 and Nov. 15.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

(Address)
(Line-Counts)
(as 5 Words) _____

(Address line must include members name and zip)

Submitted by: _____ _____

(Members Name) (MD Tams #)

Note to Editor: I have exceeded my **25 word free limit**. I understand I am charged at a rate of **10¢ per word** over this 25-word limit.
Enclosed is $ _____ for _____ additional words.

MD. TAMS

W. STONE- 2661 greenbriar lane

Annapolis, MD. 21401